THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL.
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette is published every Tuesday Evening, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, *not exceeding a square are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion.*

Persons sending Advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS,
and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.

FERREE'S POWDER.

JAMES CROSSAN,

WOOD STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Third Streets, next door to James Morrison's, have on hands, and intend constantly keeping a supply of FERREE'S RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell wholesale and retail on easy terms. Country Merchants can be supplied with this article, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1814.

DR. BAINBRIDGE,

WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

THAT his LABORATORY is in operation for the Manufacture of NITROUS ACID, (Aquafortis) where it may be had of a superior quality Wholesale and Retail at his Medical Shop in the Diamond. Those at a distance who favor him with their commands accompanied with CASH, may rest assured that they will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh Sept. 20th. tfq

COTTON YARN TWIST.

ROBERT GETTY, Agent for an extensive Manufactory in Philadelphia, will be certainly supplied with this Article to any amount at the lowest Philadelphia prices and the addition of carriage.

ROBERT GETTY,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Has just opened a large assortment of French, India, British and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
which will be sold very low for Cash, by the piece or yard.

Also, an excellent assortment of *HARDWARE* and *GROCERIES*

Pittsburgh, 20th August, 1814. tf

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a HAT STORE, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, formerly occupied by J. Tibbet, where they offer for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Beaver, Castor, and Roram HATS. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to serve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

*** Orders will be received at the Warehouse of SUTTON and M'NICKLE, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*

June 20, 1814. tf

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

CONTAINING about 100 Acres, of which there is about 20 acres cleared, and on which are erected two small dwelling houses and one barn, situated on the waters of Montour's Run, Moon Township, Allegheny County, about one mile from William Guy's Mill, and 12 from Pittsburgh. For terms apply to

JOHN M'DONALD,
in Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1814. tf.

TO LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR ON A PERPETUAL LEASE,

THE property now occupied by *B. Bakewell & Co.* containing two full Lots with a two story Brick House and an excellent Pump of good water at the door: The situation is eligible for a private family or tavern:

ALSO,

On perpetual lease,

FOUR LOTS, bounded by Water and Front streets, and running on Ross street 160 feet—For terms apply to

SAMUEL SMITH,
In Wood street.

tfq

PIG LEAD.

FOR SALE,

20,000 lbs. pig lead.

APPLY TO
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.
Nov. 9, 1814. 2tqCz

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY
BOSLER & Co.

At their Wholesale and Commission Warehouse on Water and Front Streets,

PRIME New-Orleans Sugar in barrels,
White Havanna do. in boxes,
New-Orleans Rum, Indigo and Cotton,
Best green Coffee in barrels and bags,
Logwood,
Kentucky Rifle Powder and Bacon,
Mexican Copper, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1814. tfq

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Virginia, Ohio & Pennsylvania,

FOR SALE.

700 ACRES AT THE UPPER END OF CRAIK'S Survey on the Kenhawa River, opposite to the mouth of Pocotalico Creek—200 Acres of this Land are in a high state of cultivation, with improvements of Orchards, Meadows, &c. It is altogether Bottom of the first Quality on the River, and affords excellent situations for Salt Works.

Also, between 5 & 6000 acs. of military Lands, in the State of Ohio, surveyed in the name of Charlet Simms, on Darby Creek, and other waters of Scioto—all lying in that District of Country, included between the Towns of Chillicothe and Frankinton.

I will also sell, on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, my Farm of Oakley, at the upper end of Montour's (commonly called the Long Island,) containing 300 Acres, and a residue of 7 or 800 Acres of Chas. Simms survey of 3000 Acres on Racoon Creek about 15 miles distant from Pittsburgh.

A more particular description of the two last mentioned Premises, is unnecessary, as they may be conveniently viewed by persons from this neighbourhood desirous of purchasing.

W. D. SIMMS.

Oakley Farm, May 1st, 1814.

tfq

FRESH & SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING of London Black, Navy Blue, Bottle Green and Mix'd Superfine and fine Broad Cloths
Plain and corded Cassimers—superfine blue stocking Webb
Cassinetts, velvet Cords and Velvets
Blue, lead and bottle green superfine Pelisse cloths
Kersey mole skins and coatings
Swansdown, tollenett, mole skin & silk Jacket Patterns
Worsted, silk and cotton Hosierey
Superfine and fine white, yellow and red Flannels
7-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 rose Blankets
Superfine Calicoes—cambric & jaconett Muslins
Black, blue, green & bottle green Bombazetts
Spotted, stripe and plain sarsenett and book Muslins
Linen, cambrics, Irish linens, English shirting, &c.
Ladies long and short kid, beaver and silk Gloves
Linen and cotton laces
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 levantine, damask and cotton shawls
Levantine, double florence, and senshaw silks handsomely assorted
Ladies kid, Morocco, cordivan and calfskin shoes, boots and slippers,
Mens and boys fine and coarse shoes,
Gilt and mahogany frame looking and dressing glasses

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they intend selling on the most moderate terms.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, October 4th, 1814.

House and Lot,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he at present resides, situated in Second street, between Wood and Market streets. The house is large and roomy; and its central situation makes it a desirable one for a boarding house or large family. He will give a generous credit, and possession the 1st of Oct. next; and if not disposed of at that time, it will be Let for 1 year. For particulars enquire of

TH: CROMWELL.

Aug. 10th 1814 tfq

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY FIVE CENTS,
A BUSHEL FOR
WHEAT,
AND SIXTY TWO AND A HALF CENTS
FOR
RYE,
GIVEN AT THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

Sept. 1, 1814. tfq

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Hazleton, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are required to present them to the subscribers, properly authenticated, for settlement.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, } Admnrs.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, }

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1814.

A CERTAIN CURE
FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

POLYANDRIA,

OR,

The essential OIL of the Cajiput Tree.

A MEDICINE

UNIVERSALLY esteemed among the East Indians, as a safe and certain cure for the Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Epilepsey, &c. restoring vigor after laxations and sprains, giving relief in pains of the head and neck, toothache, &c. and since it has been introduced into England, (which is of very late date) has been highly recommended, by some of the most eminent physicians in London, as the best and most effectual remedy for the Gout as well as the Rheumatism, by dissolving the *Coagulated Lymph*, of which these diseases are formed. In wounded tendons it is of the greatest use by preventing the juice which oozes out of them from fixing. Bruizes and sprains it infallibly cures, for it keeps the extravasated Lymph and blood perfectly dissolved, and prevents their fixing in the interstices of the vessels, till nature either takes them up by the refluent blood, or expels them through the pores of the skin.

Long contracted sprains are removed by it, and it is of the utmost service for the cramp and numbness, stiffness or weakness of the joints. It is a most efficacious remedy for burns and scalds, extracting the fire very soon, and if used immediately, will entirely prevent them from blistering. It is excellent for a fresh cut. It is of infinite use for the sting of wasps, &c. bite of rattlesnakes, gnats and other venomous animals and insects.

The above Valuable Medicine, has been but lately introduced into Europe and America in consequence of the Tree from which it is produced, yielding its essential Oil, but in small quantities, and this chiefly monopolized by the government, owing to the great virtue it was found to possess, in the cure of Rheumatisms, &c. the proprietor has divided the original packages, and put it up in smaller bottles made for the purpose, with directions round each bottle, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to demonstrate its vast importance, has tho't proper to submit for public inspection, the following out of the numerous cures, which by this valuable MEDICINE, has been performed since its general use in this country.

Letter from Mr. JAS. WOODMAN, *near Norfolk, to Mr.* C. MULLIS.

JULY 23, 1813.

DEAR SIR—My son has been more than 8 years afflicted with a Rheumatic Complaint. The excessive pain he constantly endured, reduced him to a mere skeleton; and from extreme weakness occasioned even the joints of his legs to turn out of their sockets. A very eminent physician at Norwich, whom I consulted, imformed me nothing could be done for him, and the faculty in general considered him beyond the reach of medicine. He remained in this desperate situation, till the 19th Oct. last, when I was advised to try your *Essential Oil of the Cajiput Tree.* Accordingly by persevering in the use of it, his joints are returned to their proper places, and he is now able to walk 10 miles with the greatest ease. Upwards of 50 respectable persons in this town have been at my house to see my son, all who knew him, tho't it impossible he ever could recover.

I am, dear sir,
Your greatly obliged friend,
JAMES WOODMAN.

Broomsgrove, Jan. 4, 1814.

SIR—I have been violently afflicted with a Rheumatic Complaint; even my fingers were so contracted, that I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family.

I have only used one bottle of the *Essential Oil of the Cajiput Tree*, and by it I am perfectly restored.

Yours, &c.
E. HOUGHTON.

December 20, 1810.

SIR—A severe stroke of the palsy, six months ago, deprived me of my speech and the use of one side. In this desperate situation, the *Oil of the Cajiput Tree* was strongly recommended, and I thank God, as successfully applied. By perseverring in its use a short time, I was completely restored and continue to enjoy the full and perfect use of my faculties, altho' near 80 years of age.

Yours, &c.
W. FRANCIS.

No. 14, *Arabello-Row, Pimlico.*

☞ Mr. FRANCIS has held a publick situation at the Guildhall of the city of Westminster, many years, and is well known to the generality of the respectable inhabitants.

Witherslach, near Kental, Jan. 13, 1813.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you I have been several months past afflicted with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of my joints, that I could not rest day or night; nothing that was applied gave me any relief, till a neighbor informed me of the *Oil of the Cajiput Tree* having performed many surprising cures, sent for a bottle to Mr. Mullin, which gave wonderful relief, and by repeating the same 2 or 3 times, I am perfectly cured, and am as well as ever I was in my life.

This I have publicly given under my hand, for the good of all sufferers in like circumstances.

R. WILSON.

The above valuable Medicine is SOLD ONLY at the
CORNER OF ARCH & FIFTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1814.

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from York county, state of Pennsylvania, about July, a certain JOHN THOME, about 6 feet high, pale countenance, black hair, and blind of an eye. He is a good dead stoop shouldered, and about 40 years of age. The above reward will be given to any one who will secure him in the Pittsburgh Jail, before the first of April next. His residence about the 15th of October, was at Jeremiah Morrison's, 14 miles above Warren, on the Kensee Flatts, Allegheny river. It is suspected he intends moving to or near Cincinnati this fall or winter. All reasonable expences will be paid in addition to the above reward.

CLEMENS STILLINGER.

York, (Penn.) Nov. 3, 1814.

Commission Warehouse

JOSEPH DAVIS & Co.

Have on hand and for Sale at their Commission Warehouse, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

SUPERFINE and coarse broadcloths
Cassimers, Bedford cords & waistcoating
Ribbons and boss by the box
Suspenders by the dozen
Dowlas by the piece
Ladies straw bonnets per dozen
Sewing silk and twist per lb.
Brandy by the barrel and keg
Loaf sugar and rice by the barrel
Swedish steel by the tub
Best refined salt petre by the barrel
Connecticut cheese by the hundred weight
A quantity of mens and womens shoes in all their variety, by the dozen or box.
Ladies and gentlemens saddles
Together with a number of other articles too numerous to insert.

They also beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are ready to *receive, store* and *sell* on commission all kinds of Merchandize forwarded to their care, and from their long experience in business, they hope to give general satisfaction, as they are determined to use the greatest care and punctuality on their part.

Millers and Distillers are informed they can be accommodated with storage.

J. DAVIS & Co.
Commission Merchants.

Pittsburgh, 7th November, 1814.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

SUPERFINE and fine BROADCLOTHS
Superfine brown Stockinetts
10 pieces Russia Sheeting
20 lbs dark silk Twist
Green and blue silk Umbrellas
100 packs small French Pins
12 dozen 20 inch Files, each files weigh 4lbs.
10 do. 12 do. do.
A general assortment of Rasp Files
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson skin & Souchong } TEAS.
Chocolate, Coffee and Alspice
An assorted invoice of Seixas Philadelphia manufactured black lead CRUCIBLES
Hatters bowstrings and thum latches
Cyder, Apples, and dried Peaches by the bb.

Which, together with his former assortment forms a very general variety of scarce and seasonable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, which are offered as low as the times will admit.

ISAAC HARRIS,
DIAMOND.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1814.

R. GILLAND & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Have just received from Philadelphia, a neat and well selected assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH & DOMESTIC
GOODS,
which they are enabled and determined to dispose of on as advantageous terms to the purchaser as any offered for Sale in the Western Country.

They have also for Sale, a quantity of first quality SALT, by the bushel and barrel.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1814.

TO MERCHANTS.

A PERSON wishing to decline the Mercantile Business, in Pittsburgh, offers for Sale his Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, well selected and suitable for the present season. Also, a convenient STORE to rent to the 1st of April next. For further particulars apply to

DENNIS S. SCULLY,
At the Auction & Commission Store, corner of Market and Front strts.

5 half pipes Lisbon WINE, } of excellent
2 half Bls. of do. } quality.
10 Bls. Bortoun COFFEE,

For SALE. Apply as above.

Nov. 21st—3wqcpg

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned, agent for the proprietors, will sell the following described valuable bodies of LAND, lying chiefly on the waters of the Ohio river, in the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Kentucky, and in Tennessee, and some in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on accommodating terms, and in small farms to emigrant settlers, or to speculators at very low rates for cash. The titles are clear, and the taxes paid.

In Pennsylvania.

1435 acres 126 perches in Butler, late Allegheny county, between Pittsburgh and the Harmony settlement, and a few miles from Zelnople, in Nicholson's District, No. 3, seven tracts, numbered as follows:

	Acres.	Perches.		Acres.	Perches.
No. 76	213	33	No. 82	201	140
78	213	33	83	201	140
80	201	140	84	201	140
81	201	140	Patented 1790.		

3500 acres, on a re-survey, included in ten tracts, in Indiana late Westmoreland county, near Indiana town, in Armstrong township, on Crooked creek, Lick run, Two Lick creek, and Mahoning. These are good lands, and in an improving neighbourhood.

430 1-4 acres, in one tract, in Armstrong late Westmoreland county, on the south side of Crooked creek, including a salt lick, about six miles from the meeting house.

1172 1-2 acres, in three tracts, in Somerset late Bedford county.

7700 acres, in seven tracts, in Warren county, east of Connewango creek, fronting on the Allegheny river, called Tionista, on both sides of the river, in Saratoga and other townships.

29,700 acres, in 27 tracts, in Clearfield county, on Anderson's creek, and adjoining waters; very near the west branch of Susquehannah river, abounding in iron ore, and stone coal and a number of mill seats; they are of excellent quality, and have a fine settlement, with a grist mill on the east side; 3000 to 3500 acres are sold out of these.

28,600 acres, in Potter county, in 26 tracts, adjoining on Kettle and Young Woman's creeks.

22,000 acres in 20 tracts, at the junction of Potter, Lycoming, Clearfield and M'Kean counties, (a part embraced by each) all on patents lying on the waters of Sinnemahoning and adjoining creeks.

In Virginia—viz.

400 acres, in Harrison county, on Goose creek, a drain of Hughs's river at the Plumb Orchard on said creek, including Hughs's settle made in 1795 thereon.

400 acres adjoining the above.

1000 acres, on Eberman's creek, a branch of Tyger Valley river.

14,000 acres, in Patrick county, on the waters of Smith's river.

880 acres in Augusta county, on the waters of Calf Pasture river, on the west side of Moore Fentleroy's land.

1290 acres, adjoining the foregoing. These are good lands, and within a few miles of Staunton.

3962 acres, in Montgomery county, on Buffalo branch of Cole river, on the south side (a small distance above a large Buffalo lick) being the waters of the Great Kenhawa and Ohio.

150 acres, in Montgomery county, on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, above a survey made for Captain West.

50 acres, in Greenbrier county, on the point of the ridge, between Second creek and Carpenter's run, adjoining two surveys made for Charles Mynthuirton.

1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, on the south side of Suel creek, a branch of Meadow river, joining lands of Henry Banks, James Welsh, &c.

1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, No. 24, on the waters of New river, adjoining Henry Banks's surveys, No. 23 and 9.

1000 acres, in same county, No. 25, adjoining the former and No. 10, by virtue of a warrant No. 164.

1000 acres, No. 29, adjoining 28 and 14, granted on warrant 182.

1000 acres, No. 31, adjoining 30 and 16, granted on warrant 59.

4025 1-3 acres, in Kenhawa county, on the waters of the right fork of Great Sandy river, in the heart of settlements, being part of 10378 1-3 acres, surveyed for William Hawkins, 1796.

6230 acres, in Bedford county, within 20 miles of Lynchburgh, on James river, on which there is a valuable iron bank.

10,000 acres, in Harrison county, on Hall's run, Sycamore creek, Lick river, and Middle Island Waters, ten miles from Clarksburgh, and three from Salem.

10,000 acres, on Elk and Rudy creeks, on the west side of Little Kenhawa river, thirty miles above the mouth, in Harrison county, 1200 acres of this are rich bottom land, the remainder rich, level, and well timbered upland.

In Tennessee—viz.

3458 acres, on Cow creek, one of the waters of Tennessee river, in Knox county, being part of 5120 acres, granted by the state of North-Carolina to Stockely Donaldson, by patent dated 28th August, 1795, described by No. 221.

20,000 acres, on Cumberland river.

The above described lands are said to embrace situations equal to any in the country for saw and grist mills, iron works, salt works, &c. &c. &c. and many of them lying on waters navigable to Pittsburgh market, which is now one of the best in the United States. They hold a prospect of advancement in life to the enterprising and industrious. Plots of the lands will be shewn, and every information given by the subscriber.

R. E. FLEESON, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, November 16, 1814.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on the bank of the Monongahela river, two miles below Pittsburgh, on the night of the 28th of October last, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, between 8 and 9 years old, well made, shod all round, has no tusks, a natural trotter, a large star in his forehead, and long switch tail. The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid any person, who will secure the above Horse and return him to the owner.

JACOB [illegible]

November [illegible], 1814.

From the Federal Republican.

MR. MASON'S SPEECH,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the BILL *making further provision*

FOR

FILLING THE RANKS OF THE ARMY,

OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PRESIDENT!

I am glad, sir, that the few observations, which I made on a former day, when this BILL was under consideration, have induced the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, (Mr. GILES,) to make such an ample exposition of the views and objects of that committee, and of the administration. I deem it fortunate, that at the commencement of the discussion of the bills on military affairs, we are possessed of the ulterior intentions and designs.

The sec'y of war, in his late report, has recommended for adoption by the legislature, a plan of a forcible draft, or CONSCRIPTION, of the whole free male population of the U. S. between the ages of 18 and 45 years, for the purpose of recruiting the regular army. He proposes that all persons within those ages, be formed into classes of 100 each; and that if any class neglect to furnish 4 soldiers for the army, to be delivered over to the recruiting officer within 30 days, that number be taken out of the class by force; that vacancies by casualty, be supplied in like manner from the class; and that the legal bounty of $124 to each recruit be assessed on all the taxable property within the precinct of each class. This plan must be presumed to have the approbation of the administrstion. For it cannot be supposed the sec'y of war would adventure on a measure so important, without such support and countenance.

Altho' the present bill, certainly does not adopt the plan of the sec'y in its full extent, and altho' the hon. chairman has said he can support the provisions of the bill without its aid, yet he has attempted, in a formal argument, to maintain, that this government has the constitutional power, to be exercised at discretion as occasion may require, of placing our citizens, by force, and for an unlimited time in the ranks of the regular army. Till lately, such an opinion was entertained by few, if any. I believe it was expressed by none. Great and sudden changes in opinion on important political subjects are the usual forerunners of revolutions in states. This is emphatically the case, where the force of government rests on common sentiment. Sincerely believing the doctrine contended for, to be unwarranted by the constitution, and pregnant with consequences dangerous to the rights and liberties of the country, I cannot permit it to pass without attempting its refutation. The most monstrous opinions, when announced by high authority, and supported with plausibility, will, if permitted without contradiction to become familiar to the mind, in time lose much of their original deformity.

The hon. gentleman has been pleased, in a style somewhat monitory, to caution those opposed to his doctrine to consider the responsibility, they must encounter in obstructing the measures of government in the present state of affairs. I admit the distress of the nation exists to the full extent stated. We see and feel it, and have too much reason to believe it will soon become universal. The crisis demands all the wisdom and virtue of the country. I hold a stake in the fate of the nation in common with my fellow citizens, and do not feel inclined to shrink from doing what I think my duty requires. In times like these no political situation is free from responsibility.

In return, I take the liberty of admonishing the friends of the administration, (and the hon. gentleman if he includes himself in that number) to be cautious how they attempt to overleap the limits of the constitution. Of all our dangers, I see none more alarming than the apparent disposition to exercise arbitary power. Revolutionary meaaures can never, with safety, be resorted to by a regular government. They place the magistrate and private citizen on the same level, and none can foresee into whose hands, during the boistrous commotion of the political elements, the tyrants power will fall. A government which should require such expedients would not be worth preserving. If sufficient powers are not granted by the people, apply to the people for their enlargement. In periods of alarm and terror, when present danger hushes all fears of that which is more remote and less obvious, inroads on the rights of the people are chiefly to be apprehended. In a case so deeply affecting the personal liberty of the whole body of the nation as the present, no extremity of danger would justify the exercise of illegal authority.

The enquiry is, whether the constitution gives to this government the power contended for?

The clause in the constitution which declares that congress shall provide for the common defence, has been cited, tho' very little reliance appears to be placed on it. The purpose of that clause seems to have been to impose a duty, or define an object to the attainment of which the powers granted are to be applied. The words, with others immediately connected, are "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the U. States." The means or powers are afterwards prescribed, by which these great objects are to be attained. It has not been and I trust it will not be contended, that congress are not at liberty to resort to other means at their discretion. Should this be considered a grant of power, still the subsequent specification of the manner of exercising it, would limit and restrict it. Money raised to pay the debts of the U. S. for instance, must be raised in the manner specially pointed out; and if it could not be obtained by taxes levied according to the constitution, or by other methods therein directed, surely congress could not levy taxes in any other way, or resort to other means not thereby authorised.

The authority given to congress "to raise and support armies," comprises their whole power on this subject. This and the authority of calling forth the militia under certain circumstancee, are the means by which the common defence is to be provided for. Can the legislature by virtue of this grant of power, adopt the proposed plan of *Conscription*, and place, by force, such part of the population of the U. S. and for such periods as shall be deemed expedient, in the ranks of the regular army? A power so transcendant and dangerous, must, to justify the exercise of it, be derived from plain principles, and depend on no doubtful construction or subtle reasoning.

The power to raise and support armies must be construed according to the intentions and understanding of the people of the U. S. who made the constitution, consistently with all the well known and established rights of the states and of the people, and consistently with the general principles of civil liberty.

The military power or force given by the constitution to this government, is of two sorts—a regular army, and the militia of the states—the latter in certain emergencies, and with certain restrictions and limitations—the former without any restriction. It is unnecessary for the present purpose, to point out with exact precision, all the restrictions and limitations of the power over the militia. In three specified cases only, and for a service within the limits of the U. S. and under the command of their own state officers, and as I think, for short periods of service, can this government call on the states for their militia. From these restrictions it is apparent, the power of the U. S. is of a very limited nature, and that the states still retain by far the greatest portion of authority over their own militia. Over the regular army, the government of the U. S. have an unlimited power. They may use it in all cases where military force is needed in any part of the world, under such officers and for such periods as they please. There always have been in this country important distinctions between the militia and regular army. These distinctions were always kept up, and in various instances exemplified in the war of the revolution, and were well understood by the people of the U. S. at the time of forming the constitution. There was known to be an essential difference between serving in the regular army and performing a tour of duty in the militia. Regular armies were raised by enlistment of such as voluntarily consented to enter them. Such, for ages, had been the practice of the British government, from which we originally derived most of our ideas on subjects of government; and such was the practice of the government of the U. S. and of the several states during the revolutionary war. There always has been, and I hope always will be, a jealousy of standing armies. At the time of the revolution it was carried to an unreasonable height, and too strongly felt. When the constitution was adopted, no power granted to the general government was more severely criticised, than that over the military force of the country. Those opposed to the constitution contended, that the power of the purse and sword, were improperly united, and that not only the rights of the state governments, but the freedom of the people would be endangered. If any such power as that contended for, could have been conceived to be granted by the constitution, it would have been detected and pointed out by those so much alarmed. Yet it is believed that such construction was not even suggested in any of the conventions, although the subject was there most ably discussed. Nor is it believed, that with this construction, the constitution would have been adopted by a single state of the union. If, then, voluntary enlistment was the only method by which a regular army could be raised according to the general opinion of the people, it follows that the power to raise armies is, by the very terms used in the constitution, restricted to that method; for the words must be construed, as they were understood by the people who adopted the constitution. And so the position of the hon. gentleman, that the grant of power to raise armies being general, and without any restriction of the method by which it shall be exercised leaves the government at liberty to adopt any method they please, is ill founded. That might be a just construction of the terms when used by a people accustomed to a despotic government, for they might so understand them.

The power claimed is, doubtless vastly greater and more dangerous, than any other possessed by the government. It subjects the personal freedom of every citizen, in comparison with which the rights of property are insignificant, to arbitrary discretion. Had there been an intention of granting such power, would there not have been some attempt to guard against the unjust and oppressive exercise of it, as was done in the granting of powers of less importance? Yet, this power of raising armies, unless confined to voluntary enlistment, is without any guard or restriction whatever. The exercise of it must depend wholly on arbitary discretion.

All the recruits wanted for the army might, if the government should so please, be taken from one section of the union. The power of raising money is not thus submitted to the discretion of the government. All taxes, if indirect must be uniform throughout the U. S.—if direct, they must be apportioned according to representation. No tax can be laid on exports. Why these guards where property was to be taken, and none where the owners of the property were to be taken? From the mere neglect of attempting in some way to limit the power, it may be strongly inferred that it was not intended to be granted.

Were the government at liberty to raise armies, by forcibly taking men at its discretion, it might, by a similar construction of the constitution, support them, by taking property in like manner. The armies, when raised, might live at free quarters, on the people. In a similar way, a navy might be provided, by seizing the ships of individuals. *The right in both cases is the same—the injury and distress in taking property the least.*

Has the government a similar power to *impress men for the navy?* The terms in the constitution "to provide for and maintain a navy," are at least as proper for this construction, as those applied to the army. The convenience and necessity in this instance, stronger than in the other. The British government before the revolution, did attempt to exercise in this country, the supposed right of impressment for the navy, which it never did for the army. Stronger reasens might be adduced for this method of manning the navy, than for filing the army. Yet the government, in their instructions to our envoys for treating of peace with G. B. say, "impressment is not an American practice, but is utterly repugnant to our constitution and laws." The hon. sec'y when he drafted those instructions knew not how soon he should be directed to contend for the contrary doctrine.

The power in question is inconsistent with certain well known rights of the states recognized by the constitution.—Such a construction of a power granted to the general government as destroys rights reserved to the states by the constitution cannot be admitted. Because it can never be presumed that rights were intended to be surrendered, which are expressly reserved or recognized as existing in the states. The same principle applies to all rights acknowledged to belong to the states, whether recognized by the constitution or not. The constitution declares "the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

The states still retaining the principal power over the militia as has been shown the power given this government to raise armies must not be so construed as will destroy that power of the states. The power claimed is to take by force, for the regular army, all persons capable of bearing arms, including the whole militia of the states. This surely annihilates all state power over their militia. The whole or any part may, at the pleasure of this government, be converted into a regular army, and the provision of the constitution in this particular, together with the rights of the states, be destroyed.

The rights of the states in time of war, to maintain regular troops, is recognized by the constitution. Abandoned by the U. S. it is well known that several of the states at the present time, keep considerable bodies of troops for their necessary defence. All these come within the description of persons claimed by this government, and may be thus immediately transferred to the army of the U. S.—Wretched would be the condition of such states, if this government possessed the power contended for. Unprotected by the general government, and deprived not only of their militia, but of the troops raised at their own expence, their sole remaining source would be an application to the mercy of the enemy. It is impossible that these rights, thus secured to the states by the constitution itself, should be destroyed by a power granted by the same instrument to the U. S. The power of the U. S. to raise armies, if restricted to voluntary enlistment, is consistent with the rights and safety of the states. ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION PRESENTS CONFLICTING RIGHTS WHICH CANNOT BE RECONCILED.

It has been contended that every well constituted government has a right to the personal services of its citizens or subjects, which it may enforce by compelling as many as its occasions require to become soldiers; and that the government of the United States, in common with others, may have this power without any special grant in the constitution. It is unnecessary to examine the general position, though it is believed it would by no means be found as universal as stated. This government has no powers except what are delegated. To this particular, the article of the constitution which has been cited is express. All powers not delegated, are reserved to the states or people. If, therefore, this power exists in our country, it rests in the state governments, and not in that of the United States. Without resorting to this principle of inherent power, most of the state governments possess very ample authority to call for the military services of their citizens, in the provisions of their respective constitutions. Hence might be drawn an additional argument, were it necessary, against the present claim of power in the general government.

The Secretary of War admits, that the men cannot be taken from the militia as militia men, by reason of the constitutional restriction, but he says the same individuals may well be taken, in their capacity of citizens. This argument the hon. gentleman from Virginia has not seen fit to adopt. With all proper deference for the respectable authority whence it originates, I must confess my inability to comprehend its force.—It would seem, that an individual, to be secure in his personal liberty, must produce a constitutional protection for himself in each of his various capacities or relations in society. Will it afford much consolation to the miserable recruit, when driven in chains to the army, to be told that he is taken, in his capacity of a citizen, and not as a militia man? A prudent government, at least would be cautious, not to insult the understanding of the nation, when attempting to outrage its rights.

To that part of the Secretary's plan, which recommends a tax to be levied on all property within the precinct of the class, in order to raise the bounty for the recruits, objections occur, which in ordinary times would seem insurmountable. The provision of the constitution that direct taxes (of which sort that on land is) shall be apportioned among the states, according to representation, is wholly disregarded This tax is to be apportioned according to the free male population, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. This relieves the slave holding states, from the increased tax which they are bound by the constitution to pay, for their increased representation on account of their slaves. The difference between the sums to be paid by Virginia and Massachusetts, according to the proposed plan, and the constitutional apportionment exceeds four hundred thousand dollars. This is a violation of the constitution too plain and obvious to require any reasoning to demonstrate. It is, however, in my opinion of less importance than the other which affects the rights of personal liberty, as this does the rights of property. Reduce the people to slavery, and you may take their property when and as you please.

The hon. Secretary says in relation to this part of his plan, "should it appear "that this mode of raising recruits was "justly objectionable on account of the "tax on property, *from the difficulties* "*which may be apprehended in the ex-* "*ecution, or from other causes*, it may "be advisable to decline the tax." But why is a project, directly and plainly violating the constitution, brought forward at all? Is it to try the temper of the legislature and of the people, and to lessen the horror at first excited by such attempts by rendering them familiar? In my opinion this system of military conscription, thus recommended by the secretary of war, is not only consistent with the provisions and spirit of the constitution, but also with all the principles of civil liberty. In atrocity it exceeds that adopted by the late Emperor of France, for the subjugation of Europe, which after drenching a great portion of that continent with blood, was destroyed by the most powerful confederacy of nations the world ever knew. He allowed exemptions to fathers of families, and those in certain professions and official stations. But the proposed system exempts none, except the President of the U. S. and the Governors of states. All within the prescribed ages, whatever may be their pursuits or condition of life, *must submit to the iron yoke; priests, must be taken from the altar, and judges from the bench!* The highest officers both civil and military must be ignominiously forced into the ranks of the army. The seminaries of learning are to be robbed of their professors and scholars. Neither literature nor science, except what is subservient to the military art, will be held in estimation. The country will become military, and be involved in perpetual wars, often waged to gratify the ambition of rulers. History evince that wars of ambition are not less the pests of republics than of monarchies.

Such a measure cannot, it ought not to be submitted to If it could in no other way be averted, I not only believe, but I hope it would be resisted. The most odious and cruel SLAVERY *would be the inevitable consequence of submission.*

On a former day when this measure recommended by the sec'y of war, was mentioned by an hon. member, who in his place expressed his approbation (except so far as relates to the bounty tax) in terms not doubtful, I did not hesitate to give it my most decided disapprobation. I then called it weak, violent and and wicked. On more reflection, I see no reason to alter my opinion of its character. It is *weak*, for it is ill calculated to effect its object—*violent*, for it attempts to use force, without right—and *wicked*, for if successful, it will destroy the constitution and liberties of the country.

(Remainder next week.)

CHEAP CASH STORE.

MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham & Co. and opposite James Johnson's, where

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Offers FOR SALE to his former customers and to the public in general, a new supply of seasonable GOODS, which, added to his former stock, forms as complete an assortment as is to be found in the Borough.

FANCY GOODS.

ELEGANT superfine fancy calicoes
Do. chintzes
Do. ginghams
Furniture calicoes, low priced
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 chintz shawls
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 damask do.
4-4 and 6-4 serge do.
Levantine do.
Mantua silks
Double Florence do.
Persians, assorted colours
Florentine silks
Canton, French and Chinese crapes
4-4, and 5-4 fancy silk handksrchiefs
Real and mock Madras & ventipolem handkerchiefs
American bedticking
Do. checks
An elegant assortment of worsted and marseilles vesting
Velvet ribbands from No. 10 to 60
Plain and edged ribbands
4-4 and 6-4 cambrick muslins
4-4 and 5-4 jaconet do.
Linen leno's
Mulmul muslins
Parisnet, tamboredand fancy muslins in general
Elegant book muslins
British shirtings
Super long cloth do.
Coloured cambricks
Silk, kid and york tanned ladies gloves
Extra long silk and kid do.
Silk and cotton, blue and green umbrellas
Ladies worsted hosiery
Tortoise shell and side combs
Ladies beaver hats and feathers
Do. lead and white cotton hose
Pocket handkerchiefs assorted
Linen diaper and Britannias
Domestic shirtings 3-4 and 7-8 coarse and fine
Do. plaids, stripes and chambrays, superior quality
Linen tapes from No. 11 to 25

LOOKING GLASSES,

A large and elegant assortment, from 6 to 8 dollars per pair.

Also, the following Superfine Woolens, which were selected with peculiar care, purposely for this market, and are offered as low as the present state of the times will allow. Colours warranted not to be of domestic dyes.

Superfine green broadcloths
Do. black do.
Do. blue do.
Do. brown do.
Do. drab do.
Do. mix'd do.
Blue and mix'd cassimers
Do. cords
Superfine black cassimer
Do. drab do.
Do. cassinetts
Common do.

COARSE WOOLEN CLOTHS,

3-4 and 4-4 flannels assorted, Duffield blankets.

INDIA MUSLINS,

Baftas, Calapore, Sawns, Tandah Sawns, and Company Beerbhoom, Gurrahs, Mamoodies.

SHOES.

Ladies first quality morocco shoes
Do. do. kid do.
Misses do.
Childrens do.
Ladies leather do.
Do. boot heels do.
Do. double soaled morocco do.
Do. do. with heels
Gentlemens' coarse do.
Do. fine do.
Do. pumps do.
Boys do.

GROCERIES.

Best green coffee
Havanna white do.
Loaf sugar packed in coffee
Fourth proof cogniac brandy
Madeira L. P. wine
Port and Lisbon do.
Cloves
Cinnamon
Nutmegs
Allspice
Pepper
Ginger
Logwood
Ground redwood
Allum
Madder
Indigo
Copperas
Chocolate
Rice
James river, ladies twist and Kentucky tobacco
Imperial, young hyson and hyson skin teas, of the first quality

HARDWARE.

A large assortment of knives and forks from 2 to 5 dollars per dozen
Carving do,
Shoe knives
Shoe hammers
Awl blades and tacks
Iron and tutania table and tea spoons
Cigars, real Spanish
Cigars, Philadelphia
Best English Crowley steel
Pocket books, No. 1 to 7
Plain and ornamented waiters
120 setts China cups and saucers
Bread & cake baskets
Wall paper

The subscriber having made such arrangements as will insure him a constant and regular supply of Goods, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, is enabled to offer to Country Merchants Goods at wholesale. And as they are selected by men of care and judgment, the assortment on hand will always be found large and well adapted to the different seasons of the year. Citizens of the Borough are requested to call and examine the Goods, being confident they are offered as low at retail, as the present state of the times can possibly admit.—The greatest attention will be paid to all, and the smallest favors gratefully received.

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, 3d December, 1814.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Pitt township, near the Black Horse, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, some time in August last, a middle sized RED COW, about 6 years old, has a white face, and maked with a swallow fork in one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL OSBORNE.

November 30, 1814.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1814.

Gen. Jackson took possession of Pensacola on the 7th ult.—he had about 4000 troops with. The British had a small force of about 3 or 400 Indians, and a few regulars, forted about 7 miles from Pensacola; but upon the approach of Gen. Jackson blew up their works and retreated.

Specie now bears a premium in Philadelphia of 15 per cent over the best banks in that city.

Captain Samuel T. Dyson, of the U. States corps of Artillerists, has lately been tried by a Court Martial, charged with misbehaving himself before the enemy on the 27th of August last, and destroying Fort Washington, which it was his duty to defend The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, which has been done accordingly.

The quantity of Tea brought by the China fleet, arrived in England in July last, amounted to 22,000,000lbs. weight.

A London paper states, that Captain Hall, a distinguished naval officer, has been appointed to succeed Sir James Yeo, in command of the fleet on Lake Ontario.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, November 26.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAUNCEY.

Last evening arrived at this port, the cartel schooner Chauncey, Capt. Dewyster, in the very short passage of 25 days from Ostend, which place she left on the evening of the first of November, with despatches from our ministers at Ghent.

Some of the passengers in the Chauncey inform, that intelligence had reached Ostend, of the meeting of the great European Congress at Vienna, and a report of its having terminated in a rupture between France and England—that an army of 80,000 men to be put under the command of Lord Wellington, had been ordered to Belgium; and that the popular voice in France was, "*a war with England, or a new revolution.*"

The passengers further state, that it is hoped and expected, that a peace will be facilitated between America and England, in consequence of an expected rupture between some of the principal European powers.

[Our readers will perceive, that the above intelligence is verbal, and that our papers make no mention of a rupture in the Congress at Vienna, which assembled on the 3d of October.]

A Ghent paper of October 21, states, "The negociations at Vienna are enveloped in the most profound mystery. It is however, presumed, that in the course of a few day the public will hear of some important event which we understand has been decided upon."

Intelligence reached Ghent on the 21st October from Vienna of the 9th, that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, might be daily expected at Ghent.

The Russian fleet of men of war had arrived in the Baltic from England.

Sir E. Pakenham takes his departure immediately for America, to assume the command in the room of the late general Ross.

It is said Sir George Prevost is ordered home.

LONDON, *October* 12.

We had news yesterday from Tuscany to the 25th of September, at which time frequent couriers were passing from the island of Elba to Vienna. They were, it is said, the bearer of dispatches from Buonaparte to that court, requesting that he might be permitted to enjoy the society of his consort, and superintend the education of his son.

Oct. 11.—Despatches are said to have been received on Saturday from Ghent, dated the 11th instant. Their contents have not transpired; but report states, that the last instructions sent thither by our ministers were of so pacific a nature, as to induce a confident hope that the negociation would terminate successfully.

The secret expedition sailed from Cork on the 9th inst. It comprised the Saturn, 74, Shamrock sloop, and six transport, with troops on board. The York Chasseurs are stated to have sailed from Cove for South America.

PARIS, *Oct.* 15.—According to letters from Vienna, it is rumoured there, that towards the latter end of September, the plenipotentiaries of the four great allied courts have taken into consideration the affair of Saxony, and after a long discussion the ministers have not been able to agree upon any point on that head.

VIENNA, *Oct.* 7.—The affairs of the congress are progressing rapidly, since the Emperor of Russia has signified his intention of leaving Vienna before the end of this month. It is also said that an official note has been delivered on the part of Russia to the Congress, in which it is declared that the intention of his majesty is that no kind of alteration shall be made to the treaty of Paris, which is to be maintained in all its form and tenor. It has been resolved that the discussion of the congress shall be made public thro' the medium of the press It has likewise been determined that the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, France, England, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Portugal, shall compose the general committee.

It is confirmed that M. Prince Talleyrand Perigord, minister of France, has delivered to the congress a memorial of high importance. This circumstance, excites great public curiosity.

The nomination of count Stadion to the office of minister of finances, has been received with pleasure by all classes of society. Hopes are entertained that this appointment, and the present circumstances, will produce a happy effect on our paper money.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Dec.* 1.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his secretary.

MESSAGE,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

I transmit for the information of Congress, the communications last received from the Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Ghent, explaining the course and actual state of their negociations with the Plenipotentiaries of Great-Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

December 1, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell and Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated Ghent, 25th Oct. 1814.

SIR,—We have the honor of transmitting herewith copies of all our correspondence with the British plenipotentiaries, since the departure of Mr. Dallas. Although the negociation has not terminated so abruptly as we expected at that period that it would, we have no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed, that no hopes of peace as likely to result from it, could be entertained. It is true sir, that the terms which the British government had so peremptorily prescribed at that time, have been aparently abandoned, and that the *sine qua non* then required as a preliminary to all discussion upon other topics, has been reduced to an article securing merely an Indian pacification, which we have agreed to accept, subject to the ratification or rejection of our government. But you will perceive, that our request for the exchange of a project of a treaty, has been eluded, and that in their last note, the British plenipotentiaries have advanced a demand not only new and inadmissible, but totally incompatible with their uniform previous declarations, that Great-Britain had no view in this negociation to any acquisition of territory. It will be perceived, that this new pretension was brought forward immediately after the accounts had been received that a British force had taken possession of all that part of the state of Massachusetts situate east of Penobscot river. The British plenipotentiaries have invariably referred to their government every note received from us, and waited the return of their messenger before they have transmitted to us their answer, and the whole tenor of the correspondence, as well as the manner in which it has been conducted on the part of the British government, have concurred to convince us, that their object has been delay: their motives for this policy we presume to have been to keep the alternative of of peace, or of a protracted war, in their own hands, until the general arrangement of European affairs should be accomplished at the Congress of Vienna, and until they could avail themselves of the advantages which they have anticipated from the success of their arms during the present campaign in America

Although the sovereigns who had determined to be present at the congress of Vienna have been already several weeks assembled there, it does not appear by the last advices from that place, that the congress has been formally opened On the contrary, by a declaration from the plenipotentiaries of the powers, who were parties to the peace of Paris of 30th May last, the opening of the Congress appears to have been postponed to the 1st Nov. A memorial is said to have been presented by the French ambassador, Talleyrand, in which it is declared, that France having returned to her boundaries in 1792, can recognize none of the aggrandizements of the other great powers of Europe since that period, although not intending to oppose them by war.

These circumstances indicate that the new basis for the political system of Europe, will not be so speedily settled as had been expected. The principle thus assumed by France, is very extensive in its effects, and opens a field for negociation much wider than had been anticipated. We think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which G. Britain has been taking with regard to the future destination of this country, among others, and to which she has attached apparently much importance.

We have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of KNOBLAUGH and AMBERSON, are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES AMBERSON, of said firm. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for recovery.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1814

DIED—On Monday the 28th inst. in the 48th year of her age, after a lingering illness of near 9 months, Mrs. MARY VERNER, consort of Mr. John Verner, of St. Clair Township. In the various circles of domestic life, Mrs. VERNER sustained the character of a virtuous and pious woman—and met death with a fortitude and resignation rarely equalled. She retained her reasoning faculties until the last moment of life—and with an entire belief of future happiness, was favored to pass from time into eternity without scarcely a struggle.

DIED, on Monday the 28th ult. in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH HAYS, consort of Mr. Robert Hays, of St. Clair township, in this county, and daughter of Captain George Fowler.

In the death of Mrs. Hays her husband has been bereft of a most tender and affectionate consort, his guide and consolation under all difficulties—her children of a tender and indulgent parent—and society of a pious and valuable member.

The night of death at length has come,
Her flesh shall rest beneath the ground;
The Saviour's voice shall rouse her tomb,
With sweet salvation in the sound.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

WHEREAS William M'Coy, Alexander M'Coy, Elizabeth M'Coy, and Mary Schoolers, late Mary M'Coy, presented their petition, stating, that their father James M'Coy, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Rachel, and issue eight children, to wit: William M'Coy, John, James, Alexander, Hugh, Isaac, Elizabeth, and Mary, since intermarried with William Schoolers, of whom Hugh and Isaac are still in their minority: and that the said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain messuage situate in the township of Fayette, in the county of Allegheny, adjoining lands of John M'Adow, Wm. Turner, and John Short, containing about one hundred and fifteen acres and forty five perches, with the allowance of six per cent for roads, with the appurtenances, and praying the Court to award an inquest to view the said premises, and make partition thereof, to and among the heirs and representatives of the said James M'Coy, deceased, if the same can be so parted and divided without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole: and if the same cannot be so parted and divided, without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the same, and to make return thereof according to law. April 8, 1814, petition was read, and inquest awarded. May 13, 1814, writ of partition or valuation issued returnable to August term 1814, and executed, and property valued at $ 11 75 per acre, making in the whole $ 1268 02. November 17, 1814, on motion, rule that the said heirs of James M'Coy, deceased, shew cause at the next term, why the eldest should not take the said property at the valuation, and that notice be served on those in the county of Allegheny, or their guardians, and that public notice be published in the Gazette for four successive weeks.

I do certify the above to be a true transcript from the record. In testimony whereof,
(L. S.) I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.
Attest. E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C*
Prothonotary's Office, Dec 5, 1814.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 23d inst. a small Bay MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, no particular marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILIP KLINE.

November 26, 1814.

South Park Mills,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will Sell the fee simple estate, ten miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Deer creek, in the whole or in divisions. The premises consist of upwards of 700 acres of first rate land, which runs above a mile on the river bank, and 500 acres river and creek bottom, 200 acres cleared and under good fence, and 30 acres laid down in clover last season, a new Grist Mill and Saw Mill in complete operation, a new still house, the stuff taken out for another Saw mill, and part of the dam made, and joining this new Saw Mill can be erected a merchant flour mill or furnace. It is said by good judges there is a great quantity of iron ore on the tract; there are also two apple orchards in full bearing, six large sugar camps, and the mills and timber on the estate will make more than fifty thousand dollars. For goodness of soil, and beauty of situation, none in the U. States can surpass. It is fit for the first man in Europe or America to reside on. If required, a great part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for three years An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES DAVIS.

November 29, 1814.

☞ To PRINTERS.

A valuable PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Philadelphia, is offered FOR SALE—the Proprietor being about to relinquish the business, on account of his health. It contains every thing necessary for BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, and is in the very best order. An inventory may be seen at the Auction Store of DENNIS S. SCULLY, who will furnish every necessary information to any person inclined to purchase.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 28, 1814. 6tqcnss

A WET NURSE.

WANTED a WET NURSE, who can come well recommended. The most liberal WAGES will be allowed.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Dec. 6, 1814

NEW GOODS,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, AND NEXT DOOR TO THE OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

JAMES JOHNSTON & GEORGE W. M'CLELLAND, having entered into partnership, trading under the firm of

JOHNSTON & M'CLELLAND,

Have just received, and are now opening a large and general assortment of

BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

SUCH as superfine and fine navy blue, black, mixed, brown and drab American and British Cloths,
Plains, Cassimers, Cassinets and Bedford Cords,
3-4 red, blue, pink and yellow Baize,
White and blue Flannel,
Scarlet cloth, cassimer and serge,
Rose and duffle blankets,
Superfine light and dark calicoes and chintzes, a large assortment,
6-4 and 4-4 cambric muslin,
9-8, 4-4 and 3-4 shirting muslin,
Fine British long cloth,
Book, jaconet, leno and fancy muslins,
Men's black, worsted and mixed lambs wool and white cotton hose and half hose,
Women's black and lead colored worsted and white cotton hose,
Red and mock madrass and ventipolian handkerchiefs,
Pocket handkerchiefs assorted,
Russia diaper and britannias,
3-4 and 7-8 tickings,
Black and green bombazets,
Gurrahs, baftas, jollopore, saws and mamoodies muslins,
Olive and dark cords and velvets,
Silk and cotton net and webb suspenders,
India and American checks,
3-4 and 7-8 coarse and fine American shirting,
8-4, 7-4, 6-4, 5-4, 4-4 3-4 American and British plain and figured light and dark cotton and imitation shawls and handkerchiefs,
Tollinet, Bennet's cord and swansdown vestings,
Real and mock marsailles and fancy vestings,
Light and dark vesting assorted,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Jet, horn, pearl, gilt, plated and metal coat and vest buttons,
Black, orange and pink muslin,
Pins, 4 1-2, 4 and 3 1-2 lbs,
Domestic plaids, stripes and chambrays,
Velvet ribbons, No. 10, 14, 16, 24 and 30
Blue muslins,
Boot webbing,
Millinet and bonnet wire,
Chocolate and red bandannos,
Black, Canton and French crape,
Canton twilled silk handkerchiefs,
Love handkerchiefs and ribbons,
Hat and arm crape,
Sewing silk and twist assorted,
Ladies long and short silk, kid and beaver gloves,
Men's silk, buckskin, beaver and Germantown gloves,
Oil cloth,
Black and blue senshaw and mantua silks,
Pink and white sarsenet,
7-4, 6-4 and 5-4 damask silk shawls,
6-4 and 5-5 serge shawls,
Silk velvet,
Tippets assorted,
Pocket books, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6,
Ladies tortoise shell, mock and common hair and side combs,
Pocket and common, riding and ivory combs assorted,
Blue and green umbrellas, different sizes,
Large gilt and mahogany framed looking glasses,
Middling and small looking glasses, assorted,
Plain and ornamented waiters,
Real and sham, buck, ivory, and white handled table and desert knives and forks, assorted,
Trunk, chest and pad locks,
Large and small shears and scissors
Brass cocks and candlesticks,
Carpenter's and shoemaker's rules,
Butcher and shoe knives,
Iron and tutannia table and tea spoons,
Hotbach's best German steel,
6*d*, 8*d* and 10*d* cut nails,
100 setts China cups and saucers,
75 setts enamelled and white cups and saucers,
China and common plates,
Men's half boots, fine and coarse shoes and pumps,
Women's leather & morocco half boots, and cork soaled, double and single soaled morocco and leather shoes and slippers,
Ladies white and colored kid slippers,
Boy's, misses and children's half boots and shoes,
Tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper and allspice,
Rice, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs,
Indigo, allum, copperas, and lampblack,
James river, ladies twist and Kentucky tobacco.

The above GOODS are now offered WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at a small advance for cash, approved paper, or merchantable country produce; and as G. W. M'Clelland will reside in Philadelphia for the purpose of making purchases, it will enable the firm, to obtain goods on the best terms, and also to have a regular supply.

JAMES JOHNSTON.
GEO: W. M'CLELLAND.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23. tfq

☞ N. B. All those indebted to the late firm of *J. Johnston & Co.* & *J. Johnston*, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the 25th of Dec. next; and all those indebted to the late firm of *Joseph D. Carlisle & Co.* and *James Johnston*, successor to J. D. Carlisle & Co. are requested to pay their respective accounts to Samuel Thompson, with whom the debts were contracted, and who is duly authorised to receive the same; as it will be out of the power of the subscriber, after that date, to give any further indulgence.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, adjoining the Town of Allegheny, some time in July last, a middle sized RED COW, between 11 and 12 years old, and a white stripe on her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her awaay.

M. ADAMS.

November 29, 1814.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on Tuesday last, a small SORRELL HORSE, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, white mane and tail, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB HAMMITT.

Nov. 30, 1814.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 28th Nov. a bound servant GIRL, named MARIA VAN SICKLE, about 11 years old—had on when she went away, a new plaid cotton frock, check apron, and new Jefferson shoes. The above REWARD will be paid to whoever delivers her to me, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to harbour her, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

H. C. BOSLER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1814. 3wq

ADJOURNED COURT.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1814.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED COURT of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the peace, will be held for the County of Allegheny, on MONDAY THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER instant, and continue for one week—at which the Traverse Jurors summoned to Nov. term last, will attend, and all other persons concerned.

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

Dec. 6—2tq

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 21st November, 1814.

THE President and Managers have this day declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per ann. for the last 4 months and 20 days, on the Capital Stock of the Company, and a further dividend of 2 1-2 per cent. to the old Stockholders. The whole payable at any time after the 8th December.

From this day the Institution will assume its corporate name the "Bank of Pittsburgh."

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.

NOTICE.

A VOLUNTARY separation has taken place between the subscriber and his wife Sarah, to whom a separate maintenance has been allowed. The public are therefore cautioned against trusting her on account of the subscriber, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN COWAN.

November 28th, 1814.

NOTICE.

IF a certain NATHAN CAMPBELL, a native of Scotland, formerly a Schoolmaster in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, will apply at THIS OFFICE, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Pittsburgh, 28th Nov. 1814.

NITRE,

WARRANTED in its purest state, refined by the subscriber, and for Sale at JOHN M'CLEAN'S Commission Warehouse. It may also be had, particularly prepared for manufacturing Gunpowder, by

CHARLES MUNNS,
Gunpowder-maker, and Salt Petre refiner.

Pittsburgh, 14th Nov. 1814

WANTED, a quantity of Crude Salt Petre.

Tanners Oil,

FOR SALE BY

Avery and Van Zandt,

IN WOOD BETWEEN FIRST & SECOND STREETS.

Pittsburgh, 15th Nov. 1814.

Steam Fulling Mills.

THE *PITTSBURGH STEAM FULLING MILLS* are now in complete operation. The proprietor is happy to inform the public, that he has engaged experienced workmen, and will be able to execute any orders in DYING and FULLING Business, in the best manner and with punctuality and despatch.

JAMES ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1814. tf

CASH FOR ASHES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL give TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel for any quantity of good Oak and Hickory ASHES, delivered at his store in Liberty street, near the sign of the white Bear.

JOSEPH BECKER.

Pittsburgh, Nov 29

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Subscriber, at his Office in Front Street, opposite the Post-Office, untill the 15th day of December, 1814, for supplying the United States with the following Articles, in such quantities as may be required, and at such prices as may be agreed on, viz.—

Cap Bands, Cap Plates, Leather Caps, Pompoons, } For Infantry, Artillery, Dragoons & Riflemen.
Cotton Drilling for summer overalls.
Cotton Muslin for shirts.
Woolen Kersey twilled (grey) 3-4 wide for jackets and overalls,
Woolen Kersey twilled (white) 6-4 wide for overalls,
Flannel for shirts,
Shoes,
Short stockings,
Epaulets made of cotton,
Buttons for every description of troops,
Blue cloth 3-4 or 6-4 wide well dyed,
Grey cloth 3-4 or 6-4 wide,
Scarlet cloth 6-4 wide,
Cockades and engles,
Leather stocks,
Woolen blankets 3 point,
Materials for tents,
Making tents,
Iron camp kettles,
Mess pans,
Spades and shovels,
Mattocks and Picks,
Setts of tent poles,
Knapsacks,
Haversacks,
Canteens complete,
Drums complete,
Thread for making clothes
Setts of artillery harness,
Cartouch boxes with cross belts and bayonet scabbards,
Gunslings,
Musket, rifle and pistol flints,
Crude nitre per pound,
Sulpher per pound,
Swords for non-commissioned officers,
Pistols,
Muskets,
Rifles,
Brushes and wires,
Cannon traces,
Breast chains,
Lead pounds of
Reams of cannon and musket cartridg paper,
Bridle bitts,
Sling rup irons,
Curry combs,
Mane combs,
Horse brushes,
Nose bags.

The proposals must be written and sealed—must state the articles for which the contract is desired—the quantity to be contracted for—the lowest price at which it can be furnished within twelve months from the period of its execution.

A bond, with two sureties will in each case be required to ensure the fulfilment of the contract.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
Depuy Commissary of Purchases.
Deputy Commissary of Purchases Office,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1814. 5

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the PROPERTY in and about Harmony will be *postponed* until the FIRST day of JANUARY NEXT.

FREDK: RAPP.
Nov. 22, 1814. 3wq

NOTICE.

THE partnership of George Jackson and James Davis, Bakers, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by George Jackson and Joseph Davis, son of James.

GEORGE JACKSON.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1814.

Scully and Graham,

REQUEST those who are indebted to them, to call immediately and discharge their accounts, otherwise the Books will be put into the hands of a Magistrate for collection.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1814.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that the partnership of *Coulter, Beaver & Bowman*, for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory of paper at the Ohio Paper Mill, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those who stand indebted to said concern will call on JOHN BEVER, and discharge the same; and those who have any demands against said firm will present them to said Bever, who is hereby authorised to settle the same.

JOHN COULTER,
JOHN BEVER,
JACOB BOWMAN.
Ohio Paper Mill, 20th Sept. 1814. 5t

N. B. In future the Papermaking business, at the Ohio Paper Mill, will be conducted under the firm of *Bever & Bowman.*

Lots of Ground for Sale,

IN THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FOUR LOTS of Ground handsomely situated in a rapidly improving part of the Town of Birmingham. For terms, which will be made moderate, apply to

GILBERT M'KOWN,
At his Store in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.
November 18, 1814. tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, all that valuable property at the corner of Wood & Fourth streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh, now occupied by R & J. Patterson, booksellers. The buildings are commodious for a private family, and the situation for business, excelled by few in the place.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Wm: M'Cullough's tavern, or to DAVID EVANS, Liberty street.

M. EVANS.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 17 tfq

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of

JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY

BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.
Pittsburgh February 3, 1814. tf

ROBINSON & BARBER,

HAVE NOW ON HAND & FOR SALE,

50 Barrels Loaf Sugar

25,000 lbs. COFFEE, in bags and barrels,
20 Barrels SHAD,
150 do. 1st quality NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
1-2 Pipe 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
1-2 do. Vidonia WINE.
October 26——tfq

DOCTOR HANDY'S,

WORM DESTROYING

LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away

WORMS.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
December 13, 1813. tfq

ARMY BLANKS,
Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice at this office.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.
☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES tfq

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY BOSLER & CO.

NEW Orleans Sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels.
Coffee in bags.
Logwood.
New-Orleans Cotton.
Rum. April 6, 1814. tfq

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THE large and convenient WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. C. Cowan, on Front next door to the corner of Market Street—likewise, 2 or 3 small BRICK BUILDINGS, adjoining.

ALSO—on perpetual Lease, NINE LOTS, fronting on Smithfield street.

For terms apply to
GEO: MILTENBERGER.
Oct. 25----tfq

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to employ 10 or 15 WAGGONS, to haul Iron from Juniata and Bellefonte Iron Works, to this place, for which liberal wages will be paid.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM LECKY.
Pittsburgh, July 26 tfq

Doctor CHISHOLMS,

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF A QUALITY

Superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a

GENERAL MEDICINE,

IN THIS COUNTRY,

NOW prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West-India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climates.

This extraordinary medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excrutiating pains of the cholic, like a charm, by abusing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from flatulency and indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains*, wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure *Pleurisy*, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and *diseases of the liver*, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking one every hour, with fennel or pepper-mint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold ONLY in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.
February 1814: tfq

PITTSBURGH WIRE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers

FOR SALE.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8 one dol. per cwt.

6-8 two do do do
5-8 three do do do
4-8 four do do do
3-8 five do do do

WM: EICHBAUM.
March 22, 1814 t

TRAVELLER'S INN,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 33 feet on Water street by 93 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814.
1yq

THE STEAM ENGINE FOUNDERY.

ON FRONT STREET,

BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line, viz:—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & gryes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813
tfq

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS.

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, ONLY.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for CASH, PRODUCE, or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, 30 feet of GROUND on Fourth street, nearly opposite Ferry street, between Market and Liberty sts. in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the back part of which is erected a convenient Brick building. The front of the lot affords an eligible situation for buildings.

Also----300 acres of LAND, about 13 miles from this place, west of the Allegheny river.

APPLY TO
GEO: COCHRAN,
Corner Diamond alley and Liberty strt.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 2. tfq

Brush Manufactory.

GEORGE BEALE,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

BRUSHMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced a branch of his business, in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH. As he intend carying on the business extensively, he will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, *at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage.* From his long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, he can furnish

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

of a superior quality, and on such terms as will prove advantageous to purchasers. In addition to his stock of Brushes, he has on hand,

A quantity of RUSSIA BRISTLES for Sale.

The highest price given for

HOGS BRISTLES AND *COLTS TAILS.*
Pittsburgh, May 4, 1814.
1yq

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD FACTORY.

J. S. Stevenson,

IS now enabled to supply persons wanting WHITE LEAD, with any quantity of this article, either dry or ground in oil, of the best quality, and at as low prices as will be sold in the western country. The manufactory has been for some time in successful operation, and all the lead now sold is warranted good.—Persons forwarding orders may rely upon receiving prime lead, as J. S. S. holds himself responsible for the quality; and also that the price shall be as low if not lower than any persons in the western country will sell at, and materially lower than the Philadelphia price with carriage.

The subjoined certificates from all the master house painters in Pittsburgh, will satisfy distant persons of the quality:

WE CERTIFY, that the white lead made at the factory of J. S. Stevenson, is *in high repute* in Pittsburgh; that we find it possessed of every property to recommend it being a pure white, covering and spreading well, smooths and free from any grit, standing its colour and the weather perfectly, and we believe there is none in the U. S. superior to it. The reputation of the manufactory is indisputable

ALEX: INGRAM, ARCH'D SHAW,
DAVID GLENN, WM: CLARKE,
J. W. BENNY, CH: R. RIDDLE,
THOMAS ALGEO.

Sept. 29, 1814

I hereby certify that I have been in the habit of using white lead manufactured by J. S. Stevenson, at Pittsburgh, and consider it possessed of every property to recommend it, & find it equal to any I have ever used.

GEO: SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1814.

The kegs or casks sold by J. S. Stevenson will hereafter be branded or marked,

"STEVENSON—PITTSBURGH."

Orders, accompanied with drafts or satisfactory references addressed to himself or to any of the commission merchant of this place, will be immediately attended to.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 12, 1814.

CINCINNATI, 1814.

Storage & Commission WAREHOUSE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

(Late of Lexington, Kentucky)

HAVE commenced the STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in a new and commodious Brick Warehouse in Cincinnati.

Merchants and Boatmen may always depend on every attention in the receiving, forwarding and transacting all concerns entrusted to them.

Sept. 20
tfqcIV

AVERY & VAN ZANDT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

(OF PHILADELPHIA)

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants, Physicians, and all dealers in their line, that they have commenced business in Wood near Front Street, where they offer FOR SALE, at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expence only, a general and extensive assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYESTUFFS for Cash or the usual Credit.

Orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1814.

THE

Pittsburgh Point BREWERY,

Is in operation, and conducted on

SHIRAS'S NEW SYSTEM OF

MALTING & BREWING.

IT is with pleasure the subscriber informs the Citizens of Pittsburgh, that notwithstanding the advanced prices of grain and labour, he is enabled to *reduce* the prices of Liquors, *upwards of TWENTY FIVE per cent.*

Orders received at the Brewery will be executed promptly as usual. BARLEY purchased.

For James O'Hara.
GEO: SHIRAS
Nov. 1, 1814. tfq

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up tresspassing upon the subscribers farm, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, on the 27th of October last, a small Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, shod before, a star in his forehead, the right hind foot white, no brand or other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL E. MARKS.
November 12, 1814.